

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. LITCHFIELD, Cert. S.I.E.

for the year

1969

A S H B O U R N E R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

1969 - 1970

Chairman Councillor R.T. Archer, J.P.*+
Vice-Chairman Councillor W.E. Bull *+

Boylestone and Cubley Mrs. K.M. Appleby *+
Longford and Hollington R.T. Archer *+
Hognaston and Atlow W.E. Bull *+
Eaton & Alsop and Newton Grange W.J. Bunting *
Tissington and Lea Hall J.H. Carr
Edlaston and Wyaston and Shirley R.E. Cox +
Kirk Ireton and Callow S.W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter S. Flower *+
Yeaveley and Rodsley J.W. Foot +
Carsington, Hopton and Ible F. W. Glossop *
Brailsford S.G. Grix *+
Parwich Rev. F.G. Hansford *+
Osmaston and Yeldersley A.E. Hill *+
Brassington Mrs. M.S. Jones +
Sudbury and Somersal Herbert H.K. Marshall *+
Clifton : G.J. Peach *+
Hartington Town Quarter Rev. G.D. Prime *+
Norbury and Roston and Snelston T. G. Prince *+
Kniveton Miss A. Selby +
Hulland and Biggin A.E.H. Sevier +
Hungry Bentley and Alkmonston P.R.J. Spencer
Doveridge J. Stevenson *+
Mappleton and Offcote and Underwood J. Sutton *+
Fenny Bentley and Thorpe R.A. Waldron *+
Hulland Ward and Mercaston J.H. Wheeldon *+
Bradley H.E. Wheeldon
Marston Montgomery C.J. Woodhouse *+
Bradbourne and Ballidon F.B. Wright *+

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with *

Chairman J. Sutton

HOUSING COMMITTEE

All members of the Council marked with +

Chairman Mrs. K. M. Appleby

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W.J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, Cert. S.I.B.

District Public Health Inspector

L. Skelton, M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector


R.C. Ward

Shorthand Typist

Miss J. Harvey

General Clerk

C. G. Thompson



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To the Rural District of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ.

28th December, 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district as at June 1969, was 11,890 an increase of 90 over that for 1968.

The figures for the number of births during the year was 183, that is 86 males and 97 females. This represents an increase of 11 on the previous years figures when 172 births (93 males and 79 females) was registered.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 143 (91 males and 52 females).

Deaths from cancer of all sites numbered 33 and deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchus were classed as being responsible for 3 deaths, a decrease of 3 on the previous year's figure.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 18 per 1,000 live births in England and Wales was again the lowest ever recorded in this country.

A total of 63 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded (as against 57 notifications recorded during 1968, made up as follows :- Measles 59, Scarlet Fever 2, Infective Hepatitis 1 and Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 1.

It is worth remembering that the enquiry in 1964 by the Public Health Laboratory Service published in the British Medical Journal showed that 1 in 15 persons suffering from measles developed a potentially serious complication, and that 4 per 1,000 suffered from neurological disturbance (in a quarter of whom there was evidence of impaired consciousness or encephalitis). Against this must be set the growing volume of evidence that currently available measles vaccines are relatively free from serious adverse reactions. Local health authorities' returns show that 1,117,268 children were given measles vaccine in England and Wales between the beginning of the campaign in May 1968 and the end of December, 1969. Over the slightly longer period from May 1968 until the end of April 1970, the number of reactions to measles vaccine reported totalled 273.

It is hoped that these figures clearly show the benefit of measles vaccination, and that everyone will support efforts to ensure its general use for all susceptible children up to and including the age of 15.

I am pleased to be able to report that we received no notifications of food poisoning in this district during 1969.

Normally I include a paragraph about new legislation made during the year which particularly affects the duties of a Medical Officer and his staff.

In contrast I wish to comment on the lack of progress in the elimination of Brucellosis in cattle which can cause Undulant Fever in humans. More positive action, similar to the compulsory eradication scheme we had for Tuberculosis in the 1950's and 1960's, with compensation for known infected animals, is needed.

The voluntary scheme of accredited Brucellosis Free Herds in 1969 was only touching the surface of the problem. What could have been more frustrating to public health staff both in the field and at the laboratory but to isolate an infected cow and then know that it has been sent to a live stock market in another authorities area for sale. However, at the time of writing this report a new Brucellosis Incentives Scheme has just been brought in, giving farmers who join the scheme an incentive of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon for at least 5 years. In addition, it is proposed to commence compulsory eradication in 1971, but Derbyshire will be many years before they commence as the policy is to start where the problems are easiest. I believe we should have the diseases Brucellosis and Undulant Fever made notifiable under the Infectious Disease Regulations, in this way more useful follow-up work could be done.

I have once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, to the General Practitioners, the Clerk of the Council, the Chief Public Health Inspector and other Chief Officers for their support and assistance, and to the staff of the Department for their untiring efforts during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.J. Morrissey

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1969	11,890
Estimated Number of Houses	3,880
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£309,719
Product of Penny Rate	£1,224

The primary industry of the district is dairy farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition there is one cheese factory.

In the north of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	86	97	183
Legitimate	84	88	172
Illegitimate	2	9	11

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.4
Area Comparability Factor	1.12
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.2
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1969	16.3

Illegitimate Live Births

These formed 6.0% of the total live births.

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	11
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1969	13

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	87	98	185
Legitimate	84	89	173
Illegitimate	3	9	12

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	91	52	143

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.0
Area Comparability Factor	1.06
Adjusted Death Rate	12.7
England and Wales Death Rate for 1969	11.9

<u>Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	1	5
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	27
Infantile Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1969	18
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	29
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	1	5
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	27
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1969	12

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	4	-	4
Legitimate	4	-	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births	22
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1969	10

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	5	1	6
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	32
Perinatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1969	23

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

<u>Deaths from Cancer (all forms)</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	18	15	33

<u>Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	3	-	3

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1969

The following table shows the cause of deaths registered during 1969.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesphagus	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-	2
Other malignant neoplasms	7	3	10
Diabetes mellitus	-	1	1
Anaemias	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	27	10	37
Other forms of heart disease	4	2	6
Cerebrovascular disease	15	11	26
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	2	5
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis and emphysema	3	-	3
Asthma	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
Peptic ulcer	2	-	2
Other diseases of digestive system	2	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	-	3
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	2	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	1	3
Total	91	52	143

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1969 was 63.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Infective Jaundice	1	1
Measles	59	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-
Total	63	1

The following table shows the notifications of infectious diseases received month by month throughout the year.

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	2	1	-	3	-	8	2	4	-	13	15	11	59
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	-	4	-	9	2	4	1	13	16	11	63

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1969.

Diseases	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown	Total
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Measles	1	5	4	10	6	27	3	2	1	-	59
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	1	5	4	10	6	29	3	3	2	-	63

GERMAN MEASLES

The Department of Health and Social Security recommend that German Measles vaccination should be given to girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, and supplies of this vaccine are now available to these girls. The purpose of this campaign is to protect these girls against german measles before they reach child bearing age, without attempting to reduce the incidence of natural german measles infection in younger children, because of the risk of congenital defects if pregnant women get infected with this disease during the first three months of pregnancy.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physicians on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with the cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding diphtheria immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during the year:

Primary Immunisation - 75

Booster Injections - 155

This gives an increase of 6 primary immunisations and 80 booster injections as compared with last year's figures.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, but freedom from infection can only be maintained if parents continue to bring their children for vaccination.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic, or by the General Practitioners and booster doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These two Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who:-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under these Acts during the year.

WELFARE OF AGED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Mrs. C.S. Norman, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Tuesday 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. District Office, 8a Bold Lane, Derby. Telephone No. Derby 3291.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The responsibility for the provision for Ambulance Service under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire County Council, as the Local Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Park Avenue, near the Fire Station and is manned from 8.00 a.m. to midnight. Whilst the period midnight to 8.00 a.m. is covered by personnel on stand-by duty, additional cover is afforded by the main station at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver, and 8 Driver/Attendants.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby. (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Hospital, Chesterfield.

All admission and discharge of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council), 121a Osmaston Road, Derby. (Telephone Number Derby 47141 Ext. 332).

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY (COMMONLY CALLED SMEAR TESTS FOR CANCER OF THE NECK OF THE WOMB)

Derbyshire County Council accepts the value of exfoliative cytology in the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the uterus, and since the 29th June, 1964, the County Health Committee has agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics, and these facilities are now available at :

Belper Clinic, Field Lane, Belper.

Derby Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby.

Matlock Clinic, Lime Grove Walk, Matlock.

Ripley Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

St. Oswald's Hospital, Ashbourne.

Wirksworth Clinic, Church Street, Wirksworth.

Anyone requiring this examination should contact the Health Visitor at any of these Clinics.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Infant Welfare Centre

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. Tuesday and Thursday 10.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ashbourne, Empire Social Centre, Station Street. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Dental Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Thursday. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Eye Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road. 2nd and 5th Monday a.m. 1st, 3rd and 4th Monday p.m. Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Derby, Cathedral Road, Thursday. Telephone Derby 45934.

Speech Therapy Clinic

Ashbourne, 4 Town Hall Yard. (Temporarily unstaffed).

Chiropody Clinic

Ashbourne, St. Oswald's Hospital. 1st and 3rd Monday a.m. Telephone Ashbourne 2121.

Chest Clinic

Derby, 93 Green Lane, Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturday (Contacts only) 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. by appointment to all sessions. Telephone Derby 40366.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Ashbourne Rural District Council

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.
DE6 1DZ.
28th December 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the work undertaken by the Public Health Department during the year 1969.

Since the passing of the late Mr. D.J. Cowen, his place has not been filled and therefore we have laboured under certain difficulties.

The routine work of the Department has been carried out by one Public Health Inspector and a pupil. As before, meat inspection has been carried out by a firm of Veterinary Surgeons, who have maintained a 100% inspection of all carcasses killed. The high incidence of disease found shows the necessity for full inspection.

Improvement grants are being more widely used, and an increase is reported in the number of applications dealt with especially the number of Standard Grants.

It becomes increasingly difficult to decide when a house should be condemned as being unfit for habitation due to the disproportionate amount persons are willing to spend on old property in order to get a house in the country where planning permission would otherwise be refused.

As this will be the last occasion I shall have the honour of submitting a report to you after 35 years service, I wish to place on record my thanks to the various Chairmen and members of Council during that time, also to the Clerk of the Council, the staff of my own Department and the Council's staff of other Departments all of whom have given me their full support and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

H. LITCHFIELD

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Cleansing

Public Cleansing is carried out through out the District with the exception of outlying farms and cottages. The present policy is to collect from all premises within 100 yards of the road on the usual lorry routes. If people living outside the area of collection bring their refuse bin to a point on the route, then it is emptied. Collection is made from approximately 3,400 houses.

Refuse from Sudbury prison and the Warder's houses, is collected from a central compound. It has to be shovelled into the lorry. The amount of refuse collected at this point is equivalent to that of 200 houses.

Arrangements are also made with neighbouring authorities for them to collect from 2 premises on their routes.

The village of Brassington has a weekly collection, a 9/10 day collection is maintained in the larger villages and fortnightly in the small hamlets and scattered properties.

During summer months litter is collected from Dovedale and from various caravan sites.

Holidays, sickness and breakdowns cause a considerable dislocation to the service as no spare men or vehicles are available. To a large extent overtime working has to be carried out to meet the breakdown of the usual routine.

All the refuse is brought to a central tip at Clifton, owned by you and which is also used by the Ashbourne Urban District Council and the Uttoxeter Rural District Council. In addition, Derbyshire County Council use it for disposal of road sweepings and surplus road material. This provides ideal covering material and hardcore to make and maintain the road on the tip.

Sludge from all of the Councils sewage works is discharged into large lagoons and also lime from a water softening plant. When dry, the sludge and lime are spread on the tipped area to provide humus to assist vegetation to grow. Within six months of completing, tipping on an area, it is covered with vegetation.

Builders waste and other trade refuse is received on the tip and is charged for at 15/- per load.

The following table gives details of the use made of the tip:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	1,527 loads refuse
Ashbourne U.D.C.	938 " "
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	174 " "
Private	885 " "
Derbyshire C.C.	473 " "
Ashbourne R.D.C. Cesspool Emptier	686 Loads
Uttoxeter R.D.C. " "	483 "

The nett cost of operating the tip for the financial year 1969/70 was £2,471, and this amount is divided between the three local authorities using the same in the following proportions:-

Ashbourne R.D.C.	£1,235
Ashbourne U.D.C.	£ 865
Uttoxeter R.D.C.	£ 371

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967

Abandoned Vehicles

A trailer and winch have been purchased for the removal of abandoned vehicles. Some difficulty is being experienced in tracing the owners of abandoned vehicles in order to claim expenses for removal storage and disposal.

A further difficulty is that when the statutory notice is displayed on vehicles, this acts as an open invitation for the vehicles to be wrecked. Cars that were mobile within 7 days become derelict hulks.

Details of vehicles disposed of are given below.

Vehicles Abandoned		Owners Traced	Removed by Owner	Disposal by Local Authority	
Type	No.			To Tip	To Scrap Dealer
Cars	14	7	2	9	3
Vans	2	1	1	1	-
Goods Vehicles	1	1	1	-	-
Lorries	1	1	-	1	-
Caravans	2	2	-	2	-
TOTAL	20	12	4	13	3

Facilities for the deposit of household refuse

The public have taken little advantage of being allowed to deposit garden refuse etc. free of charge at the tip. I assume that this is partly due to allowing an unrestricted number of dustbins at each dwelling, and that the council collect all house refuse.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The most urgent parts of the district requiring sewerage and sewage disposal are Braisford Bridge and Ednaston.

The development at Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston would allow for limited private building development and the improvement of some old cottages.

Every effort is made to maintain the standard laid down by the Trent River Authority for the effluent from the various sewage works. In the main, this has been accomplished with certain exceptions. At Brailsford the drainage from three farms carrying over 120 head of stock is taken into the sewers, and during the winter months, the effluent falls below standard.

Difficulty in maintaining suitable effluents is being experienced at Hartington and Hognaston Sewage Works. This is due to the unauthorised discharge of oil off diesel into the sewers.

The following is a short resume of the position with regard to the various new sewage works:-

Thorpe

^{be} These works are now working to capacity and before additional loads can be taken, extensions will have to be carried out. The works are constructed at various levels on a steep bank side. Negotiations are being carried out towards the extension of these works.

Carsington, Hopton, Osmaston and Yeldersley

The consultant engineers are preparing final details and it is expected that the work will commence early next year.

Yeaveley

Extension to the sewage works is now in progress.

Biggin by Hartington

Work on the new sewage and sewerage disposal scheme is nearing completion.

Public Conveniences

The growth of commercial and tourist traffic through the district is creating a need to provide more public conveniences.

The Council are consulting the Planning Authority regarding conveniences and car parking facilities in the village of Thorpe and it is hoped work will commence in 1970. 11 proposals to provide conveniences on the A52 to the boundary of Ashbourne U.D.C. and the parish of Clifton were not completed due to lack of financial support of the Ministry of Transport.

Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937 and Public Health Act, 1961

The drainage from three (3) farms in Brailsford is having a serious effect on the sewage works and a consistently bad effluent is being discharged during the winter months.

As previously stated these works should be extended to provide for the farms and for sewage from Brailsford Bridge and Ednaston.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Sixty-two (62) premises within the district are licensed for the storage of Petroleum spirit.

There are three racing tracks in the district on which various forms of motorcycle racing takes place. It is usual for competitors to provide their own special spirit in containers of up to 10 gallons from which the motor cycle tanks are filled. At the present time there appears to be no regulations covering safety from fire, etc., where these operations are carried out.

Having regard to diesel and other fuel oils, I again express concern that there are no regulations to control the siting of fuel oil storage tanks in private property, or the methods of cleaning such tanks. Difficulty is experienced when leakages of oil enter drains and sewers.

Another difficulty, experienced is by "do it yourself motorists" and lorry drivers disposing of waste oil into the drains and sewers.

Damage by oil at the sewage works is considerable and although Section 27 of the Public Health Act, 1936 makes it a punishable offence it is difficult to trace the oil to the point of discharge, and then prove who has committed the offence.

Flooding

It is regretted that in November houses in Green Lane and Mayfield Road, Clifton were affected by flooding. On this occasion the Bentley Brook overflowed and water flowed around the end of the flood bank alongside the Dove.

The department assisted in the collection and delivery of wet carpets and rugs. I sincerely thank M. Bond & Co and Nestles Creamery for drying carpets on their premises and Hulland Products Ltd for the heaters used to dry out the houses.

Moveable Dwellings

Seven caravan sites containing 118 caravans are licensed for holiday purposes. Three sites containing three caravans are licensed for residential purposes. Nineteen (19) caravans are licensed individually.

In addition to the above four sites are occupied and supervised by exempted organisations.

At various times, itinerant caravan dwellers have parked on Ashbourne Green and other areas of open land; nuisances have occurred from the fouling of hedgerows and ditches. Litter and unwanted scrap has had to be removed from the sites.

Tented camping sites are developing near caravan sites and are causing concern regarding overloading of sanitary accommodation and other facilities. The present by-laws are insufficient to enforce satisfactory control and it is hoped suitable legislation will be forthcoming.

Council Houses

The following table summarises the position with regard to the erection of Council houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of houses erected</u>	<u>In course of erection</u>	<u>Type</u>
1958	Brailsford	12		
1959	Cubley	1		
1959	Brailsford	12		
1960	Mappleton	4		
1960	Kniveton	2		
1961	Shirley	4		Trad brick
1962	Fenny Bentley	8		Imitation Stone
1963	Marston Montgomery	6		Trad brick
1964	" "	6		" "
1965	Longford	2		" "
1965	Brailsford	12		Flats
1966	Brassington	4		
1967	"	8		Imitation Stone
1967	Kirk Ireton	7		"
1968	Fenny Bentley	4		"
		Bungalows		
1969	Nil	-	-	-

The total completed to the end of the year was 396

Private Development

The amount of private development is set out in the following tables. It falls principally into the following categories. (A) new houses, (B) improvement to house by providing bathroom, etc. (C) garages to private houses.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Applications</u>	<u>Planning D.C.C.</u>	<u>Planning Peak Park.</u>	<u>Building Regulations only</u>	<u>Listed C. Buildings</u>
1958	188	104	19	65	-
1959	255	161	15	79	-
1960	251	134	27	90	-
1961	246	151	24	71	-
1962	250	156	30	64	-
1963	305	181	43	81	-
1964	313	200	49	64	-
1965	312	196	46	70	-
1966	306	202	35	79	-
1967	376	215	36	125	-
1968	333	197	32	104	-
1969	355	205	46	93	10

It can be seen that the number of applications received remains high.

Housing Acts, 1957-1964

Housing Inspection Statistics

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 72
- (b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1 (a)) 5
- (c) Number of inspections made for the purpose 213
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation 24
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 47
4. Houses made fit after informal action under the above Acts 7

<u>Slum Clearance</u>	<u>. Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Families Displaced</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17 (1) of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u> Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled	14	-	-
Under Section 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Housing Act, 1969

Improvement Grants

The new Housing Act came into force on 25th July, 1969, to make further provisions for grants towards the cost of providing dwellings by conversion or of improving dwellings and houses and to amend the law with regards to rent payable for certain dwellings.

Standard Grants

The Standard Grant normal maximum is £200 and an overall maximum of £450 may be claimed where it is necessary to construct a septic tank or to build on a bathroom. The 'Improvement' or 'Discretionary' Grant for improvements to a higher standard and for providing dwellings by conversion is now £1,000. An allowance within this figure is made for repairs necessary for the improvements or repairs essential to make the improvements effective.

Due to a printing strike literature and publicity regarding the Act did not get into circulation until late in the year and there was no noticeable increase in the demand for grants.

Applications have been approved for thirty-four (34) Standard Grants and four (4) Discretionary Grants.

Year	Standard Grants		Discretionary Grants	
	No.	Total Amount £	No.	Total Amount £
1958	-	-	22	4,093
1959	15	985	26	6,103
1960	13	829	42	6,973
1961	5	436	48	8,645
1962	15	474	33	5,534
1963	24	3,030	11	2,076
1964	13	1,325	19	3,596
1965	17	2,720	7	1,781
1966	14	2,023	5	928
1967	25	4,984	2	398
1968	20	4,105	4	586
1969	26	5,460	6	1,972
Totals	187	26,371	224	42,595

Slaughterhouse and Knackers Yards

There are five slaughterhouses in the district and two knackers yards. At one of the knackers yards in the district, by arrangement, only dead carcasses are received and cut up for use at the Hunt Kennels of which this forms part.

The second knackers yard forms part of a trout farm, and by arrangement some condemned meat from the slaughterhouses and parts of carcasses are received and cut up for use.

The following table sets out the details of slaughterhouse inspections and the principle diseases found.

Meat Inspection Statistics 1969

	<u>Cattle including cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	5,913	56	1,251	214
Number Inspected	5,913	56	1,251	214
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	21	4	2	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	2,930	3	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cystercerci	49.56%	5.36%	1.25%	0.00%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district. The main causes for condemnation are oedema, unsound livers, bruising injury and emaciation. The number of licensed slaughtermen in this district is now 10, 557 visits were made to the slaughterhouses to enable the above inspections to be made.

The charges made for meat inspection are 2s.6d. per bovine animal, 9d. per pig and 6d. per sheep and £780.10.3d. was recovered for animals inspected during the year.

Messrs. Kay, McMurtry and Harding, Veterinary Surgeons carried out meat inspection duties throughout the year. My staff continue to be responsible for slaughterhouse hygiene, and other inspections which are carried out at various times.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969 came into force on the 1st November this year. These Regulations replace and revoke the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations 1960.

Poultry Inspection

The two establishments generally produce "plucked" poultry, a few birds are dressed for special orders. The "spotter" system of removing unsound birds is used at both premises and appears to be satisfactory.

The total number of birds voluntarily condemned is not available.

<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>	<u>Total no. of birds</u>	<u>Types of birds</u>	<u>% of birds rejected</u>	<u>Weight poultry condemned</u>
3	7	N/A	hens, broilers and capons	N/A	N/A

Food and Drugs Act 1955

(a) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The Food and Drugs Authority is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst Mr. J. Markland, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the rural district.

"In this area 56 samples, including 14 Milks, were taken.

One sample of Milk was deficient in fat. A further sample taken later from the same producer was satisfactory.

A sample of Potted Beef was deficient in meat and the manufacturer was cautioned.

The remaining samples were satisfactory.

A sample of Canned Soup was examined for this Authority following a consumer complaining of sickness. Nothing harmful was found. The report on this sample was sent to the Chief Public Health Inspector of Ashbourne Rural District Council."

(b) Bakehouses

There are three bakehouses in the district.

(c) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice-cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream. The total number of registered ice-cream retailers is now 44.

(d) Food not of the nature, or substance or quality demanded

(i) An electrical power failure due to severe winter conditions occurred in the Biggin/Hartington area, and lasted four or five days. During that period ice-cream and frozen foods from nine (9) premises became unfit for human consumption and of unsaleable quality due to the refrigerators not working.

Approximately £350 of food was voluntarily surrendered and this was disposed of at Clifton Tip.

(ii) A smaller amount of frozen food and ice-cream from a shop at Yeaveley was voluntarily surrendered as unsaleable in quality due to refrigerator breakdown.

(e) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Brucellosis

Details of sampling from the herds of producer retailers are given below :

Type	No.	Ring Test		Cultural		Guinea Pig	
		+	-	+	-	+	-
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herd	36	4	32	1	3	2	2
Group	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Individual	3	1	22	1	-	-	1
Total	65	5	60	2	3	2	3

No. of infected cows (a) sent for slaughter 2
(b) isolated on farms -

As a result of notices served by the Medical officer, one farmer ceased retailing milk from his own herd. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining alternative supplies of pasteurised milk to some of the villages and remote cottages. Milk dealers for economic reasons were unwilling to undertake delivery and similarly the farmers concerned were unwilling to obtain heat treated milk.

Food Poisoning

Eight cases of food poisoning were reported and investigated. The main sources of infection being on farms where herds were known to be affected with salmonella. A child living in the district was affected by shigella sonnei dysentery.

Faecal Specimens

No. of Cases.	Specimens submitted	Negative- Positive		Negative		Positive	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
8	22	21	1	14	7	Nil	1

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition. Where contraventions of the regulations have been found, informal action has been taken.

There are 128 premises in the district to which the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 apply. These are shown in the following table.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Fitted with wash-hand basin.</u>	<u>Premises requiring sinks</u>	<u>Premises Fitted with sinks</u>
Hotel	7	7	7	7
Public Houses	38	15	38	38
Canteens	25	25	25	25
Food preparation premises	8	7	8	8
Cafes	1	-	1	1
Shops	45	18	42	44
Clubs	4	2	4	4

Having regard to the shops in the table on page 20 several are small village houses and shop type premises where no staff are employed and where the domestic facilities are readily available.

Similarly many of the Public Houses are small premises where domestic facilities are available. Any change in the nature of the business such as providing snacks or meals is noted and facilities for the exclusive use of the food business are required.

Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 - Inspections

The following information is required by the Ministry of Labour

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	52	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	10	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	13	10	1	-
Total	83	26	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - 6

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers</u>
Wearing apparel making ,etc	21

There were no instances of work in unwholesome premises

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 40 (forty), and twenty-seven visits were made to the premises

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. Registered</u>	<u>Persons Employed</u>
Offices	8	33
Retail Shops	13	41
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	9
Catering Establishments open to the public	15	88
Fuel Storage Depots	3	19
	40	190

The total number of males employed is 84 and 106 females. Total 190 persons Contraventions found were dealt with by informal action.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The four Boarding Kennels in the district have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The following table gives details of the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1969.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	4,352	1,011
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	16	5
(b) Number infested by		
(1) rats	11	1
(ii) mice	2	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	12	13
(b) Number infested by		
(i) rats	1	4
(ii) mice	3	2

4. Sewers infested by rats during the year were treated.

The Council workmen treated dwellings free of charge. Infestation of rats on farms were treated by the farmers or by a contractor.

Sewer infestations were treated with the assistance of the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance.

Water Supplies

Water supplies in the District are controlled by the South Derbyshire Water Board, except for the private water supplies belonging to the respective estates, these being the village of Tissington and parts of the villages of Brailsford, Hopton, ²⁶Newbury and Sudbury. Several outlying cottages have shallow wells.

Water Samples

No. of Samples	Chlorinated	Unchlorinated	Chlorinated Unchlorinated			
			Fit	Unfit	Fit	Unfit
44	8	836	6	2	13	23

Where samples taken from:-

Deep Wells	Shallow Wells	Springs	South Derbyshire Water Board Mains
12	6	18	8

In most instances the dwellings were too far away from mains supply to be connected at reasonable expense.

Attempts were made to chlorinate the water and to clean and repair the well tops and chambers. In all cases people were advised to boil the water before using it for drinking purposes.

Three (3) samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, Derbyshire County Council, Matlock, for analytical purposes.

The following observations as to water supply by the South Derbyshire Water Board have been received from Mr. I. G. Edwards, Engineer and General Manager.

- (a) The water supply to the area has been adequate in quantity and generally satisfactory in quality.
- (b) Regular examination is made to both raw and treated water. A total of 147 bacteriological, 4 chemical and 140 partial chemical samples were taken from consumers' premises during the year. Of the 147 bacteriological samples 19 indicated the presence of coliforms. Further check samples indicated coliform-free waters.

The supply to the area is derived from five local boreholes, together with a treated water from Homesford. The latter water is supplied in the parishes north of Brassington and the local waters to the south. The local sources are as follows:-

	<u>Fluorides</u>
Sturston No. 1 Borehole	0.09 p.p.m.
" " 2 "	0.11 p.p.m.
Ladyhole Borehole	0.04 p.p.m.
Yeldersley Borehole	0.36 p.p.m.
Cubley Borehole	0.98 p.p.m.

- (c) None of the water as supplied to the consumer in this area is liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.
- (e) The number of dwelling houses, houses and shops, and the estimated population is shown on the attached list. I have no record as to the number of supplies by means of standpipes.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WATER BOARD

ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings Supplied</u>
Alkmonton	25
Atlow	21
Ballidon	24
Biggin	25
Boylestone	29
Bradbourn	41
Bradley	77
Brailsford	166
Brassington	201
Calow	2
Carsington	35
Clifton	156
Cubley	66
Doveridge	328
Eaton and Alsop	2
Edlaston and Wyaston	52
Fenny Bentley	59
Hartington N.Q.	123
Hartington T.Q.	120
Hognaston	79
Hollington	54
Hopton	17
Hulland	68
Hulland Ward	201
Hungry Bentley	6
Ible	11
Kirk Ireton	105
Kniveton	66
Lea Hall	-
Longford	74
Mappleton	45
Marston Montgomery	93
Mercaston	5
Newton Grange	1
Norbury and Roston	81
Offcote and Underwood	52
Osmaston	66
Parwich	153
Rodsley	22
Shirley	68
Snelston	46
Somersal Herbert	6
Sudbury	41
Thorpe	49
Tissington	6
Yeaveley	53
Yeldersley	64

TOTAL	3084
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Estimated Population Supplied	9899
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